

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, July 9, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remitting us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REED, Towson, Md. N. C.
JOHN J. HARRIS, Clarksburg, Md.
D. J. B. S. HARRIS, Haverhill, Mass.
JAMES R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
B. S. KNOX, Richmond, Onslow county.

OUR DISTRICT.

The reader has seen by our last paper, that we were requested by Mr. Reid to announce him as a candidate for Congress in this District, in opposition to the regular nominee, Mr. Ashe. We said also, that this was a free country, and any man had a right to be a candidate who chooses to declare himself. This doctrine, of course, is correct, in a general sense. In one sense, Mr. Reid has the right to declare himself, but looking at Mr. Reid as a politician; an open, avowed, warm politician, aspiring to and often attaining the very front positions in political debate and preference, we deny him the privilege to declare himself a candidate in this case.

But ever since Mr. Reid left the whip party, and turned democrat (his motives for doing so have long since been impeached, but of that we say nothing), he has professed himself on all occasions, so far as the democratic party know, a warm, zealous, firm democrat. (We say he has expressed himself to his party, and by that we judge him.) He has been the advocate of Conventions—he has been nominated by Conventions—he has abided by the decisions of Conventions; he has, in fact, recognized all the forms, rules, practices and precedents of strict party organization. When a candidate, he has called loudly on the party to sustain him. He has called upon the party in the name of democracy—he has demanded the support of the democrats upon the faith of their party allegiance; but now, forsooth, he comes forward and tramples under his feet, the forms, rules, practices and precedents which many a time carried him into office; and allows his ambition, or his personal pique at Mr. Ashe, or his disaffection to democracy—one or all—to make him repudiate party allegiance, and set up for himself, in the very teeth of the decision of a large and respectable body of his party friends—the very men who have often supported, defended, and voted for him, under the impression that he was a true democrat—true to the principles, as well as the practices and precedents, of the party.

If Mr. Reid had never been a professor of the expediency and necessity of party organization, we would hold our pen.

What can Mr. Reid have to say in defence of his course? Was his name proposed in Convention by any one? Did it receive any respectable number of votes? If such was the case, the proceedings do not show it. The Convention, looking to what it supposed to be the good of the country, and the purity of democracy, nominated Mr. Ashe. And is it becoming in a party man to repudiate this nomination—even if it were an unwise one—which we deny?

That Mr. Reid is ambitious of political distinction, the democratic party need no evidence. He has been a candidate again and again.

A laudable ambition is commendable; but that ambition which seeks its own gratification at the expense of friends, principle, and consistency, is selfish.

We have now said all we desire to say, except a few closing remarks in regard to the mystery which appears to hang over this course of Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid called on us to announce him on Monday the 25th June. On the Thursday immediately preceding, he was in this town. He was asked the question whether he was a candidate or not. And he was told that such a report was out, and the truth ought to be known. He positively declared that he was not a candidate. He had no idea of it. He said there was some dissatisfaction expressed, and he had been told that if he would come out, they (the persons who told him) would support him; but he refused.

It is not strange—aye, passing strange—that three days—72 hours—wrought such a change in Mr. Reid?

On Thursday, neither the conduct of the Convention—the nomination—not the nomination, had made it necessary, or had prompted Mr. Reid to be a candidate; but on Monday the clamor changed, and that which on Thursday was true blue democracy, became green disaffection on Monday.

Let the democratic party of this District judge for themselves from this reasoning and these facts what candidate they ought to support.

An Honorable Man.—Although a man cannot be an honorable man without being an honest man, yet a man may be strictly honest without being honorable. Honesty refers to pecuniary affairs; honor refers to the principles and feelings. He may pay his debts punctually, he may defraud no man, and yet he may act dishonorably. He acts dishonorably when he gives his correspondents a worse opinion of his rivals in trade than he knows they deserve. He acts dishonorably when he sells his commodities at less than their real value, in order to get away his neighbor's customers. He acts dishonorably when he purchases at higher than the market price in order that he may raise the market upon another buyer. He acts dishonorably when he draws accommodation bills, and passes them to his banker for discount, as if they arose out of real transactions. He acts dishonorably in every case wherein his external conduct is at variance with his real opinions. He acts dishonorably, if, when carrying on a prosperous trade he does not allow his servants and assistants through whose exertions he obtained his success, to share his property. In all these cases, there may be no intentional fraud. It may not be dishonest, but it may be dishonorable conduct.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

A Sad Predicament.—A young person lost his way in a forest, and, being violently cold and rainy, he happened upon a poor cottage, and desired a lodging or a hay loft to stay in, and some fire to warm him. The man told him that he and his wife had but one bed, and if he pleased to lay with them he should be welcome. The person thanked him, and kindly accepted of it. In the morning the man arose to go to market, and, meeting some of his neighbors, he felt a laughing. They asked him what made him so merry about the month? "Why," says he, "I can't think how ashamed the person will be when he awakes, to find himself alone in bed with my wife."

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA! 7 days later from Europe.

ROUT OF THE AUSTRIANS AND RUSSIANS. RISE IN COTTON.

The steamship Canada arrived at Boston, on the 5th inst., with seven days later news from Europe. Her intelligence is somewhat vague, but very interesting. We clip the following items from our exchanges:—

The Canada brings 94 passengers. She sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo, and consequently has made her passage in less than twelve days.

In England nothing of interest has taken place. There has been but little change in the state of business affairs during the past week.

Two of the Irish state prisoners, Messrs. Kevin O'Doherty and Mr. John Martin, have had the sentence of transportation carried into effect. They are now on board a transport ship at Cork, waiting for their companions at Dublin.

Smith O'Brien, O'Donoghue, Meagher, and Mr. Harris, are still at Richmond Bridewell, near Dublin.

In the German States, bordering on the Rhine, where a general insurrection is going on, the Prussians have now advanced, and a struggle has taken place at Manichere, but the result is not known.

Rome.—Up to the evening of the 21st ult., no news had been received in Paris of the entry of the French into Rome. General Oudinot would not make a general attack before the 16th or 17th, when the news of the failure of the conspiracy of the 13th, in France, would reach that place, and probably induce the Romans to capitulate.

The London Globe, of the 23d, says that it is generally believed that the telegraph will announce to-morrow the capitulation of Rome. The Gazette, of Lyons, of the 20th, states that a telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, received that evening, was going to announce the capture of Rome. Still, the accounts contradict this report, and it appears at the latest date, that no entrance had been effected, nor much progress made. It is said that since the French have commenced besieging Rome, 2,000 lives have been lost on the part of the Romans.

France.—The attempted insurrection in Paris has been followed by a more formidable resistance to the laws.

At Lyons a serious engagement took place in the streets, between the troops and the mob, in the course of which a considerable number of lives were lost on both sides.

Barriers were thrown up, which were not taken until battered down by cannon. The fighting continued on the morning of the 15th, and continued until a late hour at night. Telegraphic dispatches, however, dated at Lyons on the afternoon of the 16th, announced that the insurgents had been completely routed, the streets cleared and the city restored to tranquility. There are upwards of fifty thousand men in Lyons, and there is no apprehension of any further disturbance.

Great excitement existed in different places, and it was evident that the conspiracy of the Red Republicans of Paris extended to every town in France.

An attempt was made to get up a disturbance at Marseilles, but it totally failed. One regiment of cavalry but all right without striking a blow.

Rumors were current in Paris that the Ministerial managers were about to take place in the Cabinet, and that Dufaure and friends were about to retire.

It was reported that the Abbe Pallot, private secretary to the Cardinal, arrived at Paris from Gaeta and that he is the bearer of important dispatches for the French government and an autograph letter from the Pope to Louis Napoleon, expressing his regret at the bombardment of Rome.

Hungary and Austria.—The news from Hungary and Austria is contradictory. Some accounts give the advantage to the Austrians. In the South two actions had taken place, both terminating in advantage to the imperialists.

The Hungarian General Pater, from Fortress, attacked some Austrian, and was ultimately repulsed, though the Austrians admit their own troops suffered severely. The other battle was fought by Baron Jellachich, and is asserted to have been a brilliant victory. The Austrian accounts are not trustworthy, however, at least as regards their losses.

The Vienna Zeitung, of June 13th, publishes an official bulletin of the victory which the Ban of Croatia has gained over the Hungarians. It appears that the Ban left Tittel early on the 5th June, and marching at the head of eight batteries, horse and foot, advanced to the engagements, where he proceeded to the nose of his troops, advancing in the following order:—The Austrian army of 13 battalions, horse and foot, and three batteries, came down upon him; and in the engagement which ensued, it is supposed that the Hungarians fired their artillery too high, for none of their balls took effect. The Austrians, on the contrary, did great execution in the Hungarian ranks; so much so, indeed, that the Imperialist Gen. Oettinger was enabled to make a cavalry attack, break through their line of battle, and cause the precipitate flight of the dismayed Magyar. Two of their battalions were literally cut to pieces. The Hungarians lost 500 killed, 220 dangerously wounded; most of the latter were sacrificed to the passions of the infuriated Imperialists; in short, the loss of the Magyars, as given by the Wiener Zeitung, is no less than 1,500 killed, while so wonderful were the manoeuvres of the Austrians, that only two Imperialists were killed, and 10 or 12 wounded.

The Continental correspondents of the London papers, attach very little faith to this Austrian account of their own killed and wounded. It is considered impossible, even supposing the Hungarians to have been surprised, that the Imperialists could have got off with only two killed. It is already supposed that the word thousand should have been added.

The London Globe of the 22d has intelligence to the 16th of June, giving accounts of a tremendous encounter with the Hungarians. The Austrians and Russians are said to have been completely defeated, and left 23,000 killed on the field. The battle took place on a large plain between Raap and Reissburg, and lasted 64 hours.

The Magyars lost, it is stated, about 8,000 men. The Austrians were commanded by Hayman; Russians by Rudiger, and the Hungarians by Georgy. Although the news of this battle has been received by private letters, no public journals alluded to it.

The Lloyd, of Vienna, contains not the slightest allusion to the battle.

Another affair is mentioned as having taken place at Cyrama. A brigade was sent by Schlick from Eidenburg under General Wyss, who was taken prisoner, and Col. Baron Lessner killed.

Gen. Schlick sent his brigade to cover his right flank. Whilst marching to Raab, on the 13th ultimo, he was beaten. Some reports represent the whole brigade to have been destroyed—others, that 4,000 had deserted. Schlick fled to the Magyars. For three days, cart loads of women continued to pour into Presburg and the places round about.

A fresh recruit throughout all Austria is intended.

Letters from Eidenburg state that a certain count, an imperialist chamberlain, and others, in whose possession numbers of passports of the rebel party were found, have been arrested.

A letter of the 13th ultimo, from Cracow, in the Breslau Gazette, mentions the affair between the Vanguard of the Magyars and Russians within the Gallian frontiers.

Another letter, dated Cracow, 16th, reports an engagement at Eng Pass, between the Russian advance guard and the Hungarians, where the latter were defeated. About 60,000 were killed. At Gdonow the Russian Colonel, Magden, was killed. Two hundred Cossacks were cut off and taken prisoners.

The only mention or allusion which can be gleaned from the Vienna papers, regarding the great battle fought between the 13th and 15th, near Raab, is the surmise that the defeat of the brigade of Gen. Wyss gave rise to fabulous rumors. On the other hand, the other authorities are unanimous in stating that the battle was an epoch in the history of the war. It will be seen by the following correspondence what disposition has been made of the sword:—

Near Leekville, Beaufort County, June 12, 1849.

Dear Sir—Allow me to solicit your acceptance of the sword which it is my melancholy pleasure hereby to tender to you. It was purchased, as you are aware, by the voluntary contributions of the citizens generally of this (Beaufort) county, for your lamented brother, Captain John D. Clark, of the 8th Regiment of the U. S. Infantry, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his gallantry and distinguished services in the war with Mexico.

His generous feelings, manly impulses, and patriotic ardor, devoted to the profession of arms, and the esteem of all who knew him, and the people at large, rejected at his distinction. We have the testimony of his noble and lamented commander, Maj. Gen. Worth, that he was one of the most gallant and popular young officers in the army, and we all know how anxious our people were to extend to him their thanks and congratulations for his meritorious conduct. A Committee was regularly appointed to obtain this sword in behalf of the people of the county, and to make appropriate arrangements for its presentation on your brother's expected return home; but in the midst of all our gratification and pride at the good name and honors he had won, when the whole county was ready with open arms to receive him, the heart of all were mournfully affected with the sad intelligence of his death. It is with sincere sorrow that our fellow-citizens have been deprived of the proud gratification of paying their high personal regards to him, who so nobly merited the enduring esteem of all. The committee feel, in this disappointment, that they have failed in their duty towards you, and they therefore deem it proper to present to you, in your behalf, the sword which he so bravely carried into battle, and which he so bravely carried into battle, and which he so bravely carried into battle.

Canada.—The British government has approved of the course of Lord Elgin on the bill for the payment of Rebellion losses. Much dissatisfaction is expressed in various parts of Canada, and another bill is in contemplation, which is advocated in the papers of the province.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, June 23d.—Barrel, dried and smoked, 15s 2 1/2; long and short Indian in dry, Eastern, 38s 4 1/2; do. Western, 24s 3 1/2; Shoulders, 18s 2 1/2.

Beef, prime mess, per tierce, 30s 1/2; mess, 28s 1/2; do. 26s 1/2; do. 24s 1/2; do. 22s 1/2; do. 20s 1/2; do. 18s 1/2; do. 16s 1/2; do. 14s 1/2; do. 12s 1/2; do. 10s 1/2; do. 8s 1/2; do. 6s 1/2; do. 4s 1/2; do. 2s 1/2; do. 1s 1/2; do. 1/2; do. 1/4; do. 1/8; do. 1/16; do. 1/32; do. 1/64; do. 1/128; do. 1/256; do. 1/512; do. 1/1024; do. 1/2048; do. 1/4096; do. 1/8192; do. 1/16384; do. 1/32768; do. 1/65536; do. 1/131072; do. 1/262144; do. 1/524288; do. 1/1048576; do. 1/2097152; do. 1/4194304; do. 1/8388608; do. 1/16777216; do. 1/33554432; do. 1/67108864; do. 1/134217728; do. 1/268435456; do. 1/536870912; do. 1/1073741824; do. 1/2147483648; do. 1/4294967296; do. 1/8589934592; do. 1/17179869184; do. 1/34359738368; do. 1/68719476736; do. 1/137438953472; do. 1/274877906944; do. 1/549755813888; do. 1/1099511627776; do. 1/2199023255552; do. 1/4398046511104; do. 1/8796093022208; do. 1/17592186044416; do. 1/35184372088832; do. 1/70368744177664; do. 1/140737488355328; do. 1/281474976710656; do. 1/562949953421312; 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